

JORDAN TIMES

An Independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جورن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

U.S. trade deficit worst ever

WASHINGTON, March 31 (R). — The United States today reported the worst one-month trade deficit in its history, and the dollar immediately plunged on world markets. The commerce department's announcement of a \$4.62 billion deficit in February surprised many traders, setting off a fresh bout of dollar selling on the foreign exchange markets of London, Frankfurt, Zurich and New York. Imports totalled nearly \$5 billion dollars, the largest ever for one month and more than \$2 billion from the January level. Foreign natural gas and other energy-related goods accounted for about a quarter of the import bill.

Israelis release four Arabs

TEL AVIV, March 31 (AP). — Israel released four prisoners taken in southern Lebanon and handed them over to the International Red Cross today at the border town of Rosh Hanigra, the army spokesman said. One of the four was an Egyptian and the other three were Lebanese. The spokesman said, and all had been suspected of being Palestinian guerrillas. There was no indication of why the four had been released. Israel took about 20 prisoners in its invasion of southern Lebanon March 14. Meanwhile, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) prepared to accept reinforcements and supplies from Europe.

Barre holds post as France emphasises priority of economy

PARIS, March 31 (R). — French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing tonight re-appointed Raymond Barre Prime Minister and asked him to form a new government.

The president's decision was initially met with surprise, but many believed it was a sign of a new government.

The resignation automatically followed the general election victory of the ruling centre-right coalition parties over the opposition Communists and Socialists earlier this month.

M. Barre, a former economist and professor who has been prime minister since mid-1976, had been considered virtually assured of succeeding himself since the ruling coalition's unexpected victory in the election. His chances were strengthened by President Giscard d'Estaing's post-election assertion that the top policy priority remained the economy.

The outgoing government was emphasised by the fact that he also held the finance portfolio. The 54-year-old prime minister will now spend the weekend pondering the composition of the new administration, which political analysts expect to differ considerably from the last cabinet.

While the ruling Gaullists, Republicans and Centrists are still likely to provide the cabinet's backbone, the president wants M. Barre to bring in new faces.

Leftwing politicians and union leaders crossed the threshold of the Elysee Presidential Palace for the first time in years -- in the case of Communist chief Georges Marchais, three decades -- and outlined their priority grievances to M. Giscard d'Estaing yesterday.

The president has said he wants to promote a more relaxed working relationship between the government and the opposition, such as exists in Britain, West Germany and the United States.

Sadat prepares message to President Carter on talks

CAIRO, March 31 (R). — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat today prepared a message to President Carter on the outcome of two days of talks with Israeli Defence Minister Ezer Weizman, a presidential spokesman said.

Mr. Weizman returned home today after failing to persuade President Sadat to revive peace talks between their countries.

The presidential spokesman said yesterday Egypt was not prepared to resume stalled political and military talks until Israel changed its stand. He said today's meeting was a completion of yesterday's discussions, but gave no details.

Informed sources said President Sadat was keen not to close the door on the peace-seeking process. Egypt suspended Middle East peace negotiations earlier this year because of what it considered Israeli intransigence on basic issues -- withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and self-determination for the Palestinians. The Cairo newspaper Al Ahram said Mr. Weizman had come to Egypt to help Israel get out of an impasse in which, it said, recent Israeli-American talks in Washington ended.

Weizman returns from Cairo without progress on talks

TEL AVIV, March 31 (R). — Israeli Defence Minister Ezer Weizman returned today from Cairo where talks with President Anwar Sadat and other Egyptian leaders failed to produce an agreement for restarting Middle East peace talks, airport sources said. Mr. Weizman landed at a minor airport in Tel Aviv, dodging newsmen waiting at Ben Gurion international airport outside the city.

Mr. Weizman immediately reported to Prime Minister Menachem Begin in Jerusalem and told correspondents later: "I have never been a pessimist in my life and I am not pessimistic now."

One government official, commenting on Egyptian statements that no progress was made during the Defence Minister's visit to Egypt which began yesterday and ended this morning, said: "It could not have been a complete washout otherwise Weizman would not have stayed on."

"Presumably he brought back some Egyptian ideas which will be discussed and if any new decisions are required the matter can be dealt with at Sunday's cabinet meeting."

40 minute briefing
Mr. Weizman -- who stayed overnight at the Tahrir Palace in the Cairo suburb of Helwan -- held a second round of talks today with President Sadat, Vice President Hosni Mubarak and War Minister General Mohammad Abdul Ghani Gamassi.

Then, after flying into a minor airport in Tel Aviv, he went by helicopter to Jerusalem to report to Premier Begin in a meeting that lasted 40 minutes.

An American (ABC) news report said President Sadat was furious and felt deceived because Mr. Weizman brought no significantly new proposals to Cairo.

But Israeli radio said Mr. Weizman was reported to have told Mr. Begin in a telephone call from Cairo last night that his talks had been "interesting."

There has been strong domestic and international pressure for Mr. Begin to revise his policy on the future of the West Bank and the issue of Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territories -- the two main stumbling blocks to resumed talks.

Government officials said the decision for Mr. Weizman to go to Cairo involved only a small circle of close advisers to Mr. Begin.

They said they believed Mr. Weizman had an idea, which they did not disclose, which he wanted to explore with the Egyptians and that neither Mr. Begin nor Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan wished to stand in his way.

It was clear, the officials said, that Mr. Weizman had taken some ideas to Cairo since he would not wish to endanger his personal relationship with President Sadat or General Gamassi by going empty-handed.

Analysts here believed that a point was being reached where the United States would step in with its own proposals on a declaration of principles for a Middle East settlement -- the key to resumed talks. U.S. officials have said in the past this option was being kept open and the analysts said Washington could move after Mr. Dayan's expected visit to the United States later this month.

Missiles for Israel

WASHINGTON, (AP). — The Pentagon notified Congress yesterday it plans to sell Israel 60 improved Hawk antiaircraft missiles and two high frequency radar test sets for \$9 million.

Officials said this proposed sale has been in the works for some time and has no relation to the Carter administration's plans to sell war planes to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

Congress has 30 days to act on the proposed sale.

Guerrillas pessimistic on early Israeli pull-out

BEIRUT, March 31 (R). — Palestinian commanders said today they did not believe there would be an early Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon, where the front lines were reported quiet for the second day running.

"They want to stay. They are going to table so many conditions for their withdrawal that no-one will be able to agree to them," said an official of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Many Lebanese government officials shared such views. There have been difficulties in the deployment of troops belonging to the newly established United Nations Interim Force in southern Lebanon (UNIFIL), planned to eventually number 4,000 men.

A contingent of French paratroopers based in the Palestinian-controlled southern port of Tyre has so far failed in attempts to occupy the Qasbiyah bridge carrying the main guerrilla supply route to the south.

George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said today that Palestinians would not budge from their present positions in south Lebanon.

He told a mass meeting here: "We shall not allow any one to ask us to withdraw one millimetre from the areas where the Palestinian revolution is now deployed... we wish to tell the U.N. interim force

that we cannot know anything called ceasefire."

No interference

It was reported from Paris that Mr. Arafat said today his commands would help the U.N. peace-keeping force in south Lebanon as long as it did not interfere with Palestinian military action or presence in Lebanon.

His remarks, in an interview with the French Communist daily l'Humanite, referred specifically to a French paratroop regiment serving under the U.N. banner in the Tyre area where there has been tension involving Palestinian guerrillas.

Mr. Arafat said: "As far as the French troops are concerned, we will treat them the same way as the other U.N. contingents as long as they pursue the aims of the United Nations and they do not interfere in the action and presence in Lebanon of our military forces."

Mr. Arafat told l'Humanite that the presence of the commandos was based on the Cairo and Riyadh agreements between the Lebanese authorities and Palestinians.

Two prominent Lebanese leftists said in interviews yesterday that they suspected the French paratroops were trying to neutralise the guerrillas in favour of the central Lebanese authorities and particularly the Lebanese Christian Maronite community.

Botswana troops shoot three escaping whites

GABORONE, Botswana, March 31 (AP). — Two South African game rangers and a British tourist were shot and killed by Botswana soldiers, the office of President Sir Seretse Khama announced here today.

The statement was the first official comment on the shootings, which occurred Wednesday near the convergence of the borders of South Africa, Rhodesia and Botswana and said both South Africans and the British were all wearing "military-type clothes" when they were detained for questioning in the area of an army base.

The statement said the three attacked the guards, grabbed a rifle and began running away. One detainee allegedly pointed the gun at the Botswana soldiers and the commander ordered his men to fire, killing all three.

Meanwhile most of 432 school children who were abducted from Rhodesia on Wednesday left on their way back home today in a convoy of police trucks, a senior Botswana official said.

The country's chief of security, Mr. David Mophuthing, told reporters 382 pupils were returning to Rhodesia. He said 50 had decided to stay and were being treated as refugees seeking asylum.

Public, private doubts wait Carter on first trip to black Africa

LAGOS, Nigeria, March 31 (AP). — U.S. President Jimmy Carter arrives in oil-rich Nigeria tonight, confronted by deep official and public suspicion about his motives in Africa.

President Carter ended a brief visit to Brazil today by meeting prominent figures who have criticised Brazil's military government on its human rights record.

This was one of the issues which have led to strained relations between the United States and Brazil.

Mr. Carter, however, said in a news conference held before talks with President Ernesto Geisel yesterday that Brazil was improving the situation, although differences still existed on what procedure should be adopted to guarantee individual rights.

"As a leader of a nation I reserve the right to meet whom I please and I think this is a constructive thing which will give me a much better understanding of what exists in Brazil," he said.

The meeting was not expected to please the president's official hosts. The critics, including two Roman Catholic cardinals, spent 45 minutes exchanging views with President Carter who departed afterward for Nigeria.

President Carter and his 500-strong entourage -- about half are journalists -- are due to land in Lagos at 23:05 GMT.

The three-day state visit, the first to Africa by a U.S. president, has had a cool reception in the largely government-owned local press of black Africa's richest and most populous nation.

"Nigerians are understandably enthusiastic about this visit, just as they are wary of the new friendship that has grown by leaps and bounds between Nigerian rulers and the new administration in America," observed the respected New Nigerian in a front-page editorial.

African welcome
"Nigerians will not be satisfied with platitudes or declarations of good intentions," said the editorial.

But as with other newspapers, it mellowed to add: "All in all, in spite of our reservations and apprehension on the role of Americans in Africa, we offer President Jimmy Carter and his large entourage

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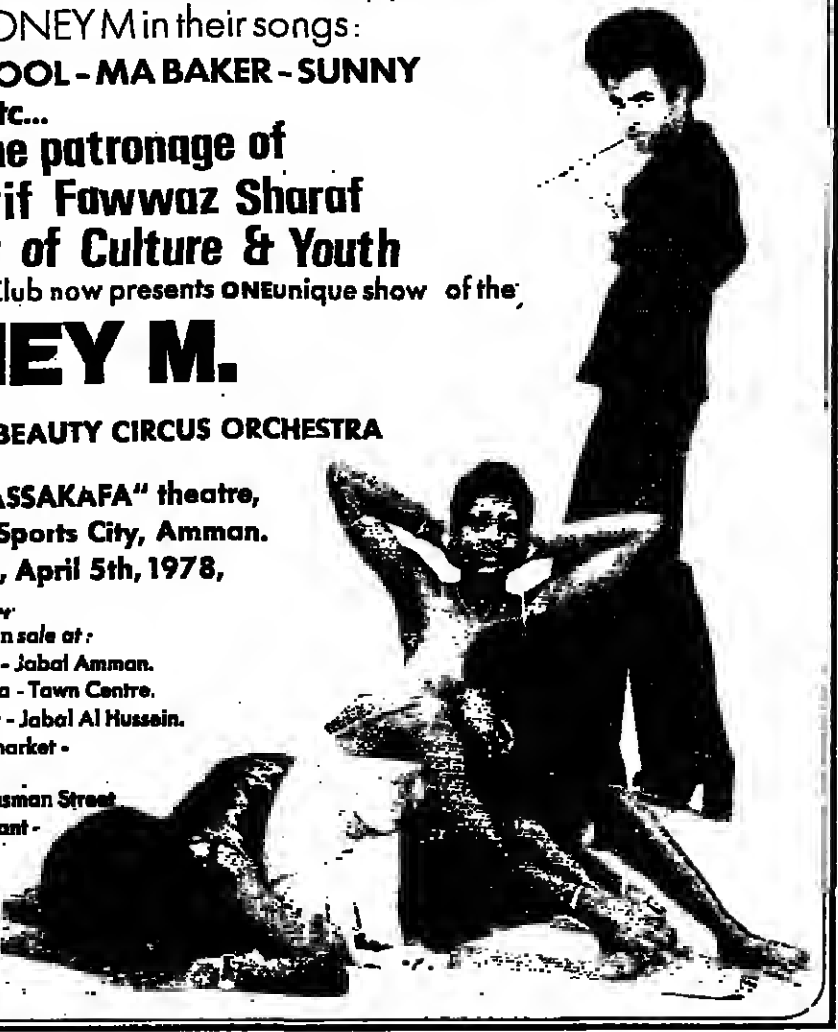
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at the "KASR ASSAKAFA" theatre, Al Hussein Sports City, Amman.

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A failure is confirmed

Is there no limit to Zionist gall? No wonder President Sadat is angry. We would be too if Israeli Defence Minister Ezer Weizman dropped in for a chat about peace and all he conveyed of substance was a pledge that Israeli troops would withdraw from south Lebanon as soon as United Nations peace-keeping forces took control of the area. To make that sort of statement, you have to have two things. First, you need to have about 25,000 troops occupying south Lebanon, and second you have to have an amount of untempered gall proportionally as vast. Mr. Weizman has both, which, if he thinks about it, is probably one reason why nearly half a year after President Sadat's extraordinary trip to Jerusalem we have less peace, not more peace, in the Middle East.

The Israeli position today is preposterous, and if it were the position of any other country in any other negotiating situation, it would be thrown out the window in minutes. But because Israel is Israel, and because it has a veto power over the ethical and political exhortations of nearly all major Western states, Israel is treated with a soft touch. There is nothing in sight -- international law, United Nations resolutions, the consensus of the entire world about a territorial withdrawal and recognising Palestinian national rights -- that Israel does not blatantly disregard in its present position. And what does it get in return? It seems to get an enormous amount of deference from the Western world that keeps it pumped up with money and guns.

There is only so much that any human being can take, and we think that the latest decisions of the Israeli Knesset in supporting the policies of Israeli Premier Menachem Begin, coupled with the half-hearted suggestions that Mr. Weizman has made to President Sadat, should just about toll the death knell for President Sadat's initiative. There comes a point in any failed adventure where to continue just for the sake of continuity only piles humiliation upon failure. Mr. Sadat has had honourable intentions, but he has obviously been unable to budge the Israelis, and has gotten no further with the Americans.

If Mr. Sadat does not learn from his failures and cut short his losses, he will only perpetuate them on an increasingly more humiliating scale. And failure, as we see from Mr. Weizman's trip, is all we have today.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian newspapers Friday commented on what His Majesty King Hussein told visiting American businessmen Thursday concerning Jordan's stand on peace in the Middle East.

The King has exposed the myth fabricated by the Zionist lobby in the United States that a strong Israel is a moderate Israel, AL RAY said in its editorial.

Under this spurious pretext, the Zionists were able to transport whole sections of the U.S. arsenal to Tel Aviv with the result that Israel rebelled against U.N. Security Resolution 242, which Menachem Begin scotched with one stroke of the pen, the newspaper adds.

Taking the same view, AL DUSTOUR says that in his meeting with the American businessmen King Hussein pointed out that the Middle East now stands at a crossroads, either a just and lasting peace will be achieved by Israel committing itself to Resolution 242 or the chance for a peaceful settlement will slip away.

In his column in AL RAY, Jum'a Hamad calls on the Arab peoples no longer to lament such occasions as the Balfour Declaration, the 15th of May (the establishment of Israel) or the 5th of June (the Arab defeat of 1967). These events, episodes of the Zionist invasion of Palestine, have gone down in the annals of history, he says. Rather, the Arabs should observe and cherish such days as the Day of the Land which was marked yesterday throughout all occupied Palestine. This commemorates the occasion two years ago when the Arab inhabitants of the occupied land rose against the Israeli policy of expansion and the confiscation of land. Six Arabs were killed in clashes at that time.

Events come and go, but the earth is for ever. "It is our life; it is the compass that shows our future direction and existence," Mr. Hamad says.

WHAT'S GOING ON

An exhibition of books on fine arts is opening today at the University of Jordan Library. The exhibition, lasting for one week, is part of the National Book Week celebrations.

Martyrs' Memorial Museum takes up history of Jordan's armed forces since the Arab Revolt



Soldiers on guard duty at the Museum stand on either side of the badge of the Jordanian Armed Forces on the entrance door, cast in bronze.

Text and photos by Marianne Pearson

Jordan's newest museum the Martyrs' Memorial Museum, administered by the Jordanian Armed Forces General Headquarters, is attracting over 2,000 visitors a month. Col. (retired) Abdul Majid Jayzazi, Director of the Museum, says that most visitors are Jordanian, but many foreign tourists find their way to it also, despite the fact that it is little publicised.

The museum was opened in July 1977 as part of the silver jubilee celebrations. Located on a high hill covered with pine trees behind the sports city stadium, the approach is up a long steep ramp which is flanked by sidewalks with stairs in tiers. The building, shaped like the Kaaba in Mecca, gradually and impressively is revealed to visitors mounting them.

A band of black basalt covered with verses from the Koran is the only exterior decoration of the monumental building, built of white Jordanian stone. Similarly, inside the building above the displays

are glass panels bearing verses from the Koran. All these verses call on the people to fight in the name of God and tell of the contributions of warriors and martyrs.

A large courtyard surrounds the museum in which are ranged World War II tanks and guns used by the Jordanian Armed Forces. These are painted with a protective coat of pale gold enamel, and are often decorated by children who find climbing them an irresistible challenge.

The doors of the museum, with the badge of the Jordanian Armed Forces on them, are cast in bronze. The entrance way has one-way glass which appears dark from the outside, but from the inside gives a gold-toned view of the city from the hill. The interior makes use of Italian marble and polished granite from Jordan.

Temperatures are cool inside, ideal for the exhibits. There is no air-conditioning, but since the building is built into the hill and much of it underground, there doesn't need to be.

A green-carpeted ramp leads

the visitor past the exhibits arranged in chronological order from the time of the Arab revolt under Sharif Hussein up to the present. The displays were designed by Dr. Christopher Rhodes of the Imperial War Museum in London. They use dioramas, models, authentic weapons and costumes to tell the story of the armed forces. Historic photographs from the Imperial War Museum's collection, many of them large blow-ups, are used profusely and with good effect. Description of the displays is in Arabic and English.

The British adventurer T.E. Lawrence ("Lawrence of Arabia"), whose military renown has faded worse than his literary reputation, is not mentioned.

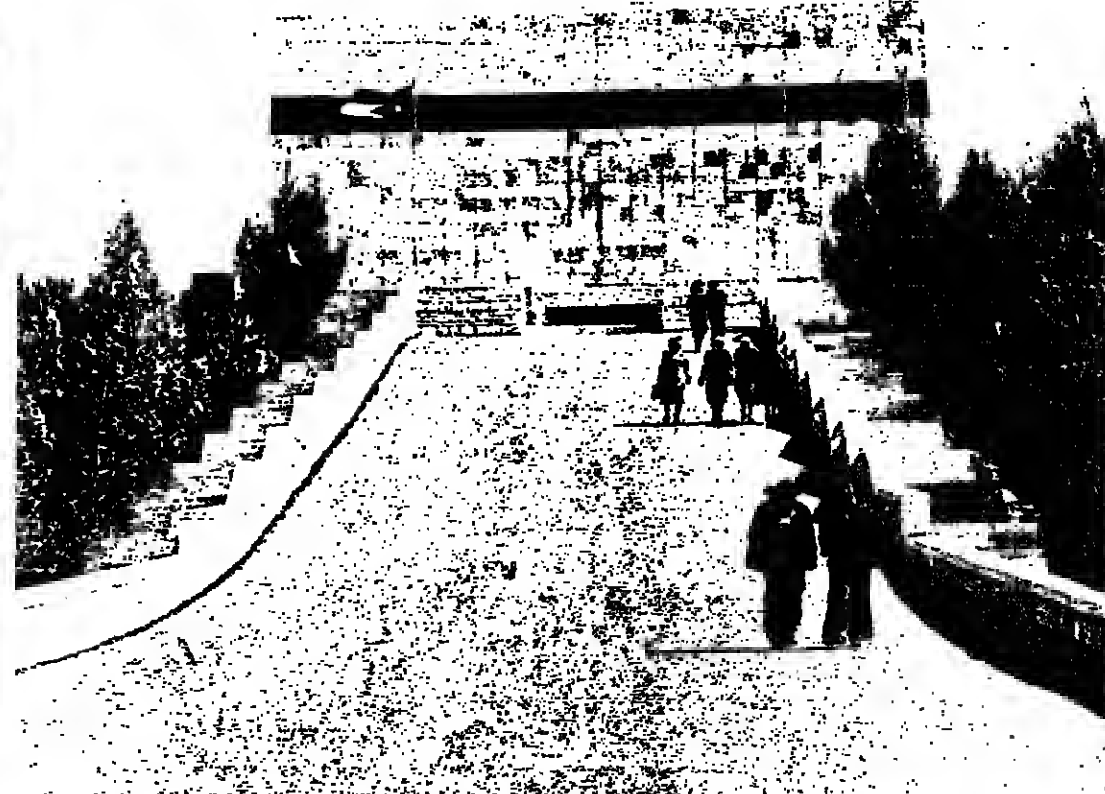
The Museum is meant not only to instruct visitors about the history of the armed forces but also to serve as a tribute to those who died in its service. At the end of the ramp is a listing in gold of their names and home towns behind glass on a green background.

Beyond this memorial case is a roof garden, symbolising the ultimate aim of the armed

forces -- lasting peace. Pools of water surround an olive tree, planted in nine metres of earth. Visiting dignitaries are asked to ceremoniously water it. In spite of the pampering the first olive tree received it did not flourish and has recently been replaced by a healthier specimen.

A special feature of the museum is a slide show with music and sound effects at 4:30 p.m. on Fridays and Sundays, the museum's busiest days. Four projectors, computer-controlled, show on the walls of the central core of the building the story of the armed forces. Nearly 1,000 slides are used in the sophisticated 25-minute presentation of the story of the Jordanian Armed Forces -- navy and air forces as well as army -- the training of the armed forces and the services they render as well as the services they receive, such as those of Al Hussein Medical Centre.

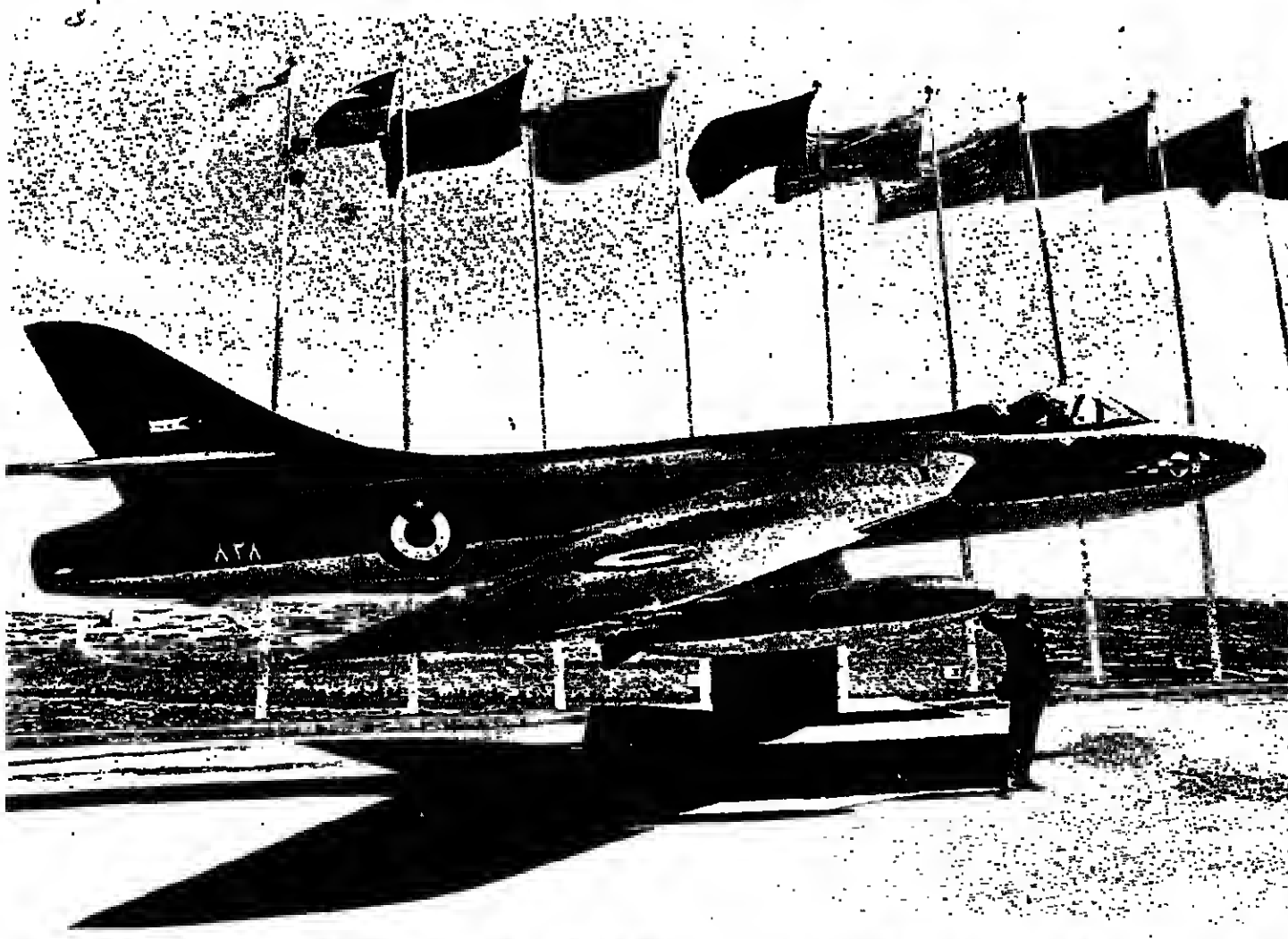
The museum is open every day except Tuesday from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Admission is free.



The Martyrs' Memorial Museum takes up Jordan's history somewhat after the archaeological museums leave off, with the beginning of the Arab Revolt in 1916.



A green-carpeted ramp leads the visitor past exhibits of the history of the armed forces. On the left is the large central structure on which slide shows are projected downstairs and which contains a massive amount of soil for the olive tree in the roof garden. A reflection is seen on the polished Italian marble floor downstairs.



A Hawker Hunter fighter-bomber used by the armed forces during World War II is in a side courtyard. The flags of the fifteen regiments fly behind it.



An historical photograph from the Imperial War Museum, London, reproduced by courtesy of the Armed Forces General Headquarters, shows soldiers in 1916, the time of the Arab Revolt.



Director of the museum, Col. (retired) Jayzazi tells a group of visiting school girls about the significance of the peace garden on the museum's roof.



Maj. (retired) Ali Rifai, quartermaster of the museum, supervising the replacement of the olive tree on the museum's garden roof with a vigorous specimen from the Jordan Valley on March 11.



In the museum's spacious courtyard vehicles and guns are piled with a protective coat of enamel. This is a British Seaford arm vehicle with a 75 mm gun.

Clubs, Societies, Sports Groups— let us know what you are doing

Our "What's going on" section needs YOUR help. If it is going to be a success, it's the news of your clubs, your societies, your meetings and outings that are open to the public which appear in "What's going on." Help us to help you publicize your public events. Clearly, however, school open days, concerts, commu-

cial exhibitions -- our readers are interested in your events. Please write us at P.O. Box 6710, telephone 67171 or even call in at our offices on the Amman-Swedish road between 10:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. and tell us what's going on. The Jordan Times will publish free listings on the day of the event.

"The best person to sit with is a book"

The slogan to note during National Book Week

By a Jordan Times staff reporter

Today, Saturday April 1, marks the beginning of National Book Week in Jordan. In a statement a few days ago proclaiming the event, Minister of Culture and Youth Sharif Fawwaz stressed the importance of the occasion in the pursuit of cultural development and urged the citizens of Jordan to take more interest in culture as a dynamic movement on the road to progress.

To find out exactly how Jordan was going to celebrate the event, the Jordan Times spoke to Dr. Ahmad Sharkas, Director General of the Department of National Libraries, Documentation and Archives, (DNLA) which is an independent directorate serving, among many other things, as an umbrella group, a clearing house and the highest authority in the Kingdom for books, libraries and information.

The idea for National Book Week, Dr. Sharkas said, came as a result of Jordan's participation in 1972 in International Book Year. It was realised then that Jordan could benefit from setting aside a time each year during which particular emphasis was put on reading and the importance of knowledge to developing countries such as Jordan.

At present Jordan is well behind other developing countries

in respect to reading and information. Less than the established level of 2.5 books per person set for developing nations are available to the Jordanian.

Posters and book-marks prepared by DNLA

Due to the fact that it is desperately understaffed at the moment and is in the process of moving premises, DNLA has not been able to organise an exhibition itself or do as much as it would have liked to for National Book Week, but it has made many large, bright posters of orange, violet and green, bearing the same emblem as used during a book exhibition last year organised by the department to celebrate the silver jubilee of his Majesty King Hussein. These posters, which are appearing all over Amman and throughout the Kingdom from Irbid in the north down to Aqaba, carry quotations relevant to the importance of books in life.

The quotations, although they appear in Arabic, have been translated as follows: "The most noble place in the universe is the saddle of a horse and the best person to sit with is a book": Al Mutanabi, 303-354AH "Take the book forcefully": the Quran "Oh God, teach him the bo-

ok": from prophetic tradition. And a much more familiar one to English speakers:

"Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body": Sir Richard Steele 1672-1729

In addition, the department has had book-marks printed, bearing the same emblem and one of the quotations. The book-marks will be distributed free of charge during National Book Week by many libraries and bookshops.

Discounts at bookstores

Speaking of bookshops, one piece of news that will please the English speaking community is that one or two enterprising bookshops in Amman namely Amman Bookshop at the Third Circle and Al Muhtaseb Bookshop downtown have agreed to offer a 25 per cent discount on all books sold during the week -- a real boon, to those of us who turn to books on all occasions from birthdays to congratulations to simply reading them ourselves, and an opportunity to stock up on all those titles we've been meaning to buy but were somehow dissuaded from doing so upon reading the price tags.

Dr. Sharkas hopes this discount will also encourage Jordanians, and especially women, to get into the reading habit. Why especially women? Well, as they make up 50 per cent

of the population in Jordan and are daily faced with the problems of trying to reconcile ancient traditional ideas about a woman's role in society with Twentieth Century ideas imported from the West, Dr. Sharkas feels that wider reading would help women to cope with the changing scene in Jordan, and encourage them to play a fuller role in Jordan's development.

Other organisations which will be actively celebrating National Book Week are the University of Jordan Library, the Haya Arts Centre, the Amman Municipality Library and the Ministry of Education.

Haya Arts Centre and U. of J. Library

The University Library is holding an exhibition of books on fine arts which will run from Saturday April 1 to Saturday April 8. The Haya Arts Centre is celebrating National Book Week in a way it feels most appropriate and valuable in encouraging children to make more use of books in their lives. During the week the centre's mobile library will be making many extra trips out to remote villages and small towns. They will not only be taking with them more books for children to borrow but will also be giving out free copies of a book called "My colour trip in Jordan" which was written and published in Jordan by the centre. Along with this brightly coloured and beautifully illustrated book the children will receive a poster which they will be able to colour in themselves.

Also during the week the centre will have more story reading periods for the children and will be organising an exhibition of the books in the library. The books will not be for sale.

Individual contributions

Individuals are also contributing to National Book Week. A good example being Miss Linda Layne, a young American with a degree in Women's studies and anthropology. Miss Layne is compiling a bibliography of all books and documents (in English) on women in Jordan.

One of Dr. Sharkas' students in a two-year degree course in Library and Information Science at the University of Jordan will follow up Miss Layne's work by helping to compile a bibliography on the same subject in Arabic.

The other students in the course, being teachers, have agreed to support the week in their schools by putting special emphasis on reading and encouraging the children to make more use of the library facilities available to them.

The Ministry of Education, in a further attempt to reach the younger generation, has organised a book reading competition for children of all ages, as well as inaugurating 30 school libraries in governorates throughout Jordan.

Young people outside Amman have also been preparing for this week. The Irbid Youth Centre has worked hard to prepare for its exhibition of Jordanian books being held today in the Irbid Chamber of Commerce.

Also as part of National Book Week, Dr. Sharkas will try to visit most of the 30 or so main libraries in Jordan. During these visits he will discuss the work carried out in these libraries, their achievements in relation to encouraging people to make use of them and the problems they are facing whether they be financial or organisational.

The outcome of this trip, Dr. Sharkas hopes, will be the convening of a national conference on public libraries and their place in Jordan's development which will be a major step towards much needed nationwide coordination in this field.

"In the meantime", Dr. Sharkas continued "we ask people during this week particularly to reflect on the importance of books and reading, and especially their importance to young growing countries like Jordan."

Photographers wanted

The Jordan Times wants to see the work of photographers with black and white prints of any and all scenes in Jordan, either individual pictures or collections of photo-stories on a single theme. We are interested in publishing individual photos or photo-stories on a regular basis, and we'd like to see the work of local photographers, both Jordanians and non-Jordanians alike.

If you have photos to show or would like to do some feature photos for the Jordan Times, please contact Mr. Khouri at the Jordan Times offices any day between 9:00 and 12:00 a.m. and between 4:00 and 8:00 p.m. to make an appointment.

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TUESDAY	PK 254	7:00	TUESDAY	PK 253	7:00
13:35	AMMAN	12:15	12:15	DAMASCUS	12:00
18:35	ABU DHABI	11:10	09:00	ABU DHABI	08:05
22:25	KARACHI	07:00			

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JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6:

9:30 Quran	9:30 Reportage
9:45 Folly Foot	Channel 6:
9:50 Arabic programme	7:30 News in Hebrew
10:00 Documentary film	7:45 Varieties
	8:30 Rhoda
Channel 3:	9:00 The David Nixon show
7:30 Agricultural programme	9:30 Varieties
8:00 News in Arabic	10:00 News in English
8:30 Arabic series	10:15 Brook
	11:00 Justice

RADIO JORDAN

14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Music
14:30 Story time
15:00 Morning Show
15:30 Concert Hour
16:00 Pop Session
17:00 Melody time
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:03 Album Review
18:05 News Bulletin
18:10 Music
18:15 Sign-off

BBC RADIO

05:00 News; Press Review	13:00 News; Commentary
05:15 About Britain	13:15 People and Politics
05:30 Racing	13:30 Theme and Variations
05:45 World Today	14:00 News; Saturday Special
06:00 News; Press Review	15:00 Radio Newsreel
06:30 Terry Wogan	15:15 Saturday Special
07:00 News; News about Britain	16:00 News; Commentary
	16:15 Saturday Special
07:15 From the Weeklies	17:00 News; Book Choice
07:30 Do You Remember?	17:15 What's New
07:45 Letter from London	17:45 Sports Round-up
08:00 News; Reflections	18:00 News; News about Britain
08:15 Europa	18:15 Radio Newsreel
08:30 Command Performance	18:30 Theatre of the Air
09:00 News; Press Review	19:00 Frank Chacksfield
09:15 World Today	20:00 News; Commentary
09:30 Enthusiasm	20:15 People and Politics
09:45 David Copperfield	20:30 Command Performance
10:15 Racing	21:00 Scotland Today
10:30 Matthew on Music	21:15 The Melody Makers
11:00 News; News about Britain	21:30 Letter from London
	21:40 Books and Writers
11:15 Europa	22:00 News; Music Now
11:30 You are what you eat	22:40 Reflections
12:00 Radio Newsreel	23:00 Sports Round-up
12:15 Jazz for the Asking	23:15 Don't Miss!
12:45 Sports Round-up	23:30 Jazz for the Asking

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:

6:30 Jeddah	7:15 Frankfurt (LH)
7:30 Cairo (EA)	Damascus
8:25 Muscat, Doha	7:40 Paris (AF)
8:45 Tehran	8:00 Aqaba
9:00 Karachi, Dubai	8:45 Beirut (MEA)
9:30 Kuwait	8:55 Cairo (EA)
9:30 Damascus	9:00 Beirut
9:50 Aqaba	10:30 Beoghazi
11:15 Beirut	11:00 Vienna, Geneva, Ams-
17:20 Copenhagen, Frankfurt	terdam
18:00 Benghazi	12:00 Copenhagen
18:45 Cairo	13:00 Paris, London
19:20 Jeddah	14:10 Jeddah
20:30 Beirut (MEA)	20:00 Jeddah
21:40 London (BA)	20:05 Damascus
22:30 Damascus	20:30 Kuwait

Departures:

6:05 Damascus, Munich, Fr.	21:00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
	22:40 Rawalpindi (BA)

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre (USIS)	Tel. 41520
British Council	" 36147-6
French Cultural Centre	" 37009
Goethe Institute	" 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	" 44203
Amman Municipal Library	" 36111

DAMASCUS

Cultural Centres

Al Hamra Theatre	Tel. 228-448
Al Sha'b Art Gallery	" 228-527
American Centre	" 552-362
Arab Cultural Centre	" 333-727
Deutsch Democratic Republic Cultural Centre	" 332-832
French Cultural Centre	" 330-694
Kabbani Theatre	" 222-016
National Museum	" 114-854
Soviet Cultural Centre	" 225-650
Spanish Cultural Centre	" 334-003
Umma Art Gallery	" 334-618
Zabariya Public Library	" 111-318

Useful telephone numbers (Damascus)

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 90
Chamber of Commerce	" 118-330
Electric Power Co. (repair)	" 223-887
Fire headquarters	" 91
Information	" 95/97
Municipal water service	" 113-580
Time (in Arabic)	" 90

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:

Abhi (21127)
Shmeisani (65294)
Tadina (44660)

Pharmacies:

Amman:
Mohammad Khalil (56294)
Nitham Al Nather (38435)
Irbid:
Adham Halbouni (2460)
Zarqa:
Mazen Hanna
Irbid:
Tubehat
Zarqa:
Chasnan

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	18:30 Show Music USA
08:00 The Breakfast Show: News	19:00 News and Topical Reports
to on the hour and 28 min after each hour.	19:15 News Horizons
08:30 News and New Products USA	19:30 Studio One
17:00 Critics Choice	20:00 Special English, News/ Words and their Stories
17:15 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
17:30 Special English, News/ Words and their Stories	21:00 News and New Products USA
18:00 Words and their Stories, Feature: People in America, News Summary.	21:15 Critics Choice
	21:30 Issues in the News
	23:00 World News; Commentary

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue	" 24391-4
Fire headquarters	" 22090
Firstaid, fire, police	" 19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	" 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	" 37111-3
Police headquarters	" 39141
Najdeh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	" 21111, 37777
Airport information (Alia)	" 55205

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 90
Chamber of Commerce	" 118-330
Electric Power Co. (repair)	" 223-887
Fire headquarters	" 91
Information	" 95/97
Municipal water service	" 113-580
Time (in Arabic)	" 90

IMF members agree to give fund new powers, abolish official gold price, increase SDR use

WASHINGTON, March 31 (R). — Members of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have agreed to give the fund wide new powers over exchange rate practices, to abolish the official price of gold and to increase use of the IMF's special drawing right (SDR).

More than 60 per cent of the fund's 132 members, representing over 80 per cent of the voting power within the fund, have now ratified the changes, senior IMF officials said yesterday.

The special drawing right

is the fund's internal accounting unit.

The agreement comes in the form of ratification of the second amendment to the fund's articles of agreement and is expected to become official this weekend.

By abolishing the official price of gold, the IMF now allows members to buy and sell gold among themselves at market prices, something they have been unable to do before. But officials do not expect this will spark off any rush by central banks into the gold market.

The farming of the amendment was completed in April 1976 and it has taken two years to ratify.

The IMF now has powers to express its views on exchange rate policies followed by individual countries and allows the managing director to initiate special discussions about currencies if this is felt warranted.

No hard and fast rules have been laid down, however, as to just how this will be accomplished. The officials said procedures will have to be worked out over a long period of time and will be adjusted as necessary.

Wider SDR use
Other international institutions such as the World Bank and the regional development banks will now be able to use the SDR in their transactions if they wish.

But IMF officials said any wider use of the accounting unit will be limited to governments and international financial institutions, and the private sector will not be able to make use of it.

The amendment also provides for the establishment of a new "council" as an organ of the IMF. It is envisaged that if the council is established, it will have the power of decision unlike the present committee which can only act as an advisory body.

Members also approved a sixth increase in IMF quotas. A country's quota governs how much it can borrow from the fund to help deal with balance of payments problems.

Recession hits B.P.

LONDON, March 31 (R). — With five supertankers to be mothballed and its largest oil refinery shut down for two months because of a lack of demand, British Petroleum (B.P.) yesterday reported some typical problems facing international oil companies in a world trade recession.

The B.P. annual report published today also listed other problems, such as losses incurred because of erratic currency fluctuations, the weakness of the chemical industry and the likelihood of having to wind up a \$50 million animal feed plant in Italy because of objections from environmental groups.

B.P.'s main problem in 1977 has been an oil glut caused by the fact that production in the non-communist world last year reached an all-time high of 2,423 million tons.

B.P. Chairman David Steel forecast an increase in world oil production for the next decade. After that a decline will begin. In spite of this, five supertankers totalling 1.1 million tons deadweight are to be laid up indefinitely in the Far Eastern Sulu Sea of Brunei.

The present surplus of tanker tonnage is a worldwide problem. One B.P. supertanker has been in Brunei ever since it was built in 1975 and the company has decided to use its experience to run a lay-up service there.

There are already seven non-company Very Large Crude Carriers (VLCCs) mothballed in Brunei and the B.P. annual report said it was unlikely demand would match supply in the crude tanker market before the mid-1980s.

Asked whether the two-month closure of B.P.'s largest refinery at Rotterdam in Holland might be followed by similar closures, B.P. officials yesterday only replied the group was studying measures to curtail losses and that there were "many possibilities".

Iran expresses OPEC concern over dollar

VIENNA, March 31 (R). — Iranian Finance Minister Mohammad Yeganeh said yesterday oil-exporting nations would be forced to protect their financial interests if the U.S. dollar maintained its downward slide.

"We hope and expect that measures taken by the U.S. government in order to stop the further erosion of the dollar are successful so that no steps will be necessary by OPEC members to safeguard their interests," Dr. Yeganeh said.

The 13 members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) are considering whether to drop the dollar as a price-calculation currency for oil. This will be a key issue when OPEC oil ministers meet in Geneva on May 4.

Dr. Yeganeh spoke at a press conference at OPEC's Vienna headquarters after a senior official said OPEC countries were losing between \$12 billion and \$17 billion a year because of the declining dollar.

"If the erosion continues, naturally OPEC members will have to take steps to safeguard their interests," the Iranian minister said.

Zambia reduces copper exports to boost price
LUSAKA, March 31 (R). — Zambia said yesterday it was reducing copper exports, its main source of foreign exchange, in an apparent attempt to force up the world price of the mineral.

It blamed transport and production difficulties and said about a sixth of its exports would be affected.

The land-locked country is in the throes of an economic crisis caused partly by the world slump in copper prices in 1974-75. Copper provides 95 per cent of its foreign income.

A spokesman for the state-owned Metal Marketing Corporation (Memaco) said the suspension would hit sales negotiated for delivery in May and would last until further notice.

"We sincerely hope that this move will contribute to higher prices of copper," Memaco Managing Director Lawrence Mutakshu told a press conference.

Zambia earlier agreed with two other major producers, Zaire and Peru, to reduce copper output by 15 per cent to try to improve prices.

Zambia last year produced about 650,000 tons of copper but made losses of about 31 million kwacha (about \$39 million).

U.S. economic index shows no improvement in February
WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP). — The U.S. government's measure of future economic trends showed no improvement in February after recording its steepest decline in three years the month before, the U.S. Commerce Department said yesterday.

The index of leading indicators was unchanged in February after declining 1.3 per cent in January, the largest drop since a 3 per cent decline in January 1975.

Economists usually expect the indicators to rise gradually if the economy is to remain healthy. However, they are expecting a weak first quarter because of severe winter weather and the coal strike.

The department originally thought the January decline was 1.9 per cent, but it changed the figure to 1.3 per cent today because of an improved outlook for business spending.

Six of the ten indicators available for February, including some of the most important, showed increases.

Government economists say it may be April before the economy rebounds, and they are hoping for a recovery as strong as the one that followed the severe winter last year.

French authorities examine tanker wreck following bombing

PORTSALL, France, March 31 (R). — French maritime authorities today examine the wreck of the supertanker Amoco Cadiz to determine whether any oil is left in its holds after two days of bombing operations.

Yesterday, three helicopters dropped a dozen 170-kilo (375-pound) depth charges on the mid-section of the tanker, which ran aground off the Brittany coast two weeks ago. They had bombed other sections of the ship the day before.

Maritime officials in Brittany said divers would probably examine the ship's hull today

to determine whether any further action was needed but added they were fairly certain the depth charges had completed the task.

The bombing operation was ordered to release the final 20,000 tons of oil because local residents feared a slow leak would develop, requiring constant anti-pollution efforts for months.

As the last crude oil seeped from the tanker, authorities in Cherbourg said they had called off an alert in the area, which includes the Channel Islands, because they believed there was no longer any risk that it would drift there.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, (R). — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London foreign exchange market; last night. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling	1.8610/30	U.S. dollars
	2.1450/1500	Dutch guilders
	1.8250/8350	Swiss francs
	4.56/4.57	French francs
	851.00/75	Italian lire
	221.00/50	Japanese yen
	4.5845/85	Swedish crowns
	5.3015/35	Norwegian crowns
	5.5580/5610	Danish crowns

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Stock prices eased Friday following renewed weakness of sterling on foreign exchange markets and on some speculation of a rise in interest rates in the near future, dealers said. At 15:00 hrs. the F.T. index was down 5.1 at 462.6.

Government bonds closed up to 1/4 easier but as much as 5/16 above lowest levels in light trading, dealers said.

Equities drifted lower on end-account technicalities but recovered slightly during the afternoon, dealers said. However, gold shares rose with the bullion price and Australian issues firmed. U.S. and Canadian shares advanced.

Unilever, ICI, Fisons and Glaxo fell by between 5p and 7-1/2p among easier industrials. Lucas gained 4p to 278-1/2p against the trend following higher than expected interim profits. Reckitt and Colman fell by 3p to 419-1/2p on further consideration of final results.

Royal Dutch rose by 1/8 to 46-5/8. Lloyds fell by 5p to 270-1/2p.

Price of gold closed in London Friday at \$181.00/oz.

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With all Italy's parties backing Christian Democrats refuse to negotiate deal with Red Brigades

ROME, March 31 (R). — Italian political parties today united in backing the ruling Christian Democrats in their refusal to negotiate a deal with the Red Brigades kidnapers of former Premier Aldo Moro. The Christian Democrats took a hardline stand in a statement last night declaring: "It is not possible to accept the blackmail of the Red Brigades."

Signor Moro, 61-year-old President of the Christian Democrats, was abducted by the Red Brigades urban guerrillas 15 days ago. His five bodyguards were killed.

He implicitly suggested in a letter to the government earlier this week that he might be freed in exchange for jailed leftists.

The powerful Communist Party, which supported the minority Christian Democrats in forming a new government earlier this month, came out uncompromisingly against any prisoner swap.

The Communist Party news-

paper L'Unita said in a front-page editorial: "A democratic government cannot give way to terrorism. This would only lead to more blackmails, more retreats."

The secretary of the small Social Democratic Party, Signor Pierluigi Romita, said: "We are for a policy of rigour and firmness."

This was echoed by the far left Proletarian Democrats, who said that not only the life of Signor Moro was at stake, they said workers must unite to defend democratic institutions.

A tough line was also advo-

cated by Giorgio Benvenuto, Socialist leader of Italy's third-ranking Trade Union Federation. "We must reject the Red Brigades' blackmail and the union movement will play its part," he urged.

There was growing suspicion that Signor Moro's letter was written under duress. L'Unita said it was "written under moral and physical pressures such as to eliminate any authenticity."

The Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano described the letter as unlike the political logic and moral rigour of Signor Moro, who was five times premier of Italy.

The Vatican said yesterday it might help to secure his release. Signor Moro, who has been tipped to become the next president, is a personal friend of Pope Paul.

Meanwhile, French police have arrested an Italian wanted in his home country as a member of the extremist Red Brigades, informed sources said today.

Antonio Bellavita, 40, is among the men whose names were circulated to police throughout Europe by Italian authorities following the kidnapping in Rome of democratic leader Aldo Moro, the sources said.

Mr. Bellavita was arrested by police investigating a political murder in France, the sources said.

The Italian is wanted on several counts by the Public Prosecutor's Office in Turin and was jailed at Fresnes prison pending an extradition request from Italian authorities, they said.

Australia refuses Bangladeshis asylum

CANBERRA, March 31 (R). — Australia has turned down requests for political asylum from two Bangladeshis, a Foreign Affairs spokesman said today.

One is an employee at the Bangladesh High Commission here, the other at the embassy in Moscow.

The government decision follows a claim by a clerk at the High Commission, Mr. Fakhrul Alam, 29, that he was a counter-intelligence agent. He said he feared for his life if he returned home because his mili-

tary intelligence chief was killed either before or during an abortive coup in Dacca last October.

Mr. Alam had said other agents at high commissions in Jeddah, Moscow, Tehran, Katmandu, Kuala Lumpur and Jakarta also intended applying for asylum in Australia.

The spokesman said there had been requests for political asylum made to the Australian Embassy in Moscow and to the Australian Embassy in another unnamed country. He gave no other details.

Japan's cabinet decides to open airport in May

TOKYO, March 31 (R). — The Japanese cabinet today decided to open Tokyo's controversial and battle-scarred new international airport at Narita in mid-May, an official spokesman said.

But the fixing of a specific date was held over until another cabinet meeting next Tuesday because of a lack of effective security measures to defend the \$2.6 billion airport from continued left-wing attacks, he added.

Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said he was determined to strengthen security at the airport, the opening of which was cancelled on Tuesday following a spectacular weekend attack that wrecked the control tower.

The National Police Agency said it would ask the airport authority to tighten security at Narita, which is presently being guarded around-the-clock by nearly 14,000 riot police.

The measures will include setting up a potentially lethal high-voltage electrified wire fence and a moat around the whole perimeter, with steel plates below ground level to stop tunnelling informed sources said.

Police will also seek a system to make sure that sewage manholes are not used by left-wingers, they said. It was from an uncharted manhole that a commando of extremists launched Sunday's devastating attack.

Meanwhile, police today braced themselves for possible violence at "victory rallies" near the airport during the coming days.

Fighting between police and left-wingers has taken on a fresh dimension with the discovery after the latest attacks of electrified harpoons capable of killing riot police if they touched metal shields.

Heated debates have been taking place in government and police circles on how far, including the possible use of sidearms, defence measures should be taken.

The opening of the airport, 60 kms (40 miles) northeast of Tokyo, has been delayed more than 10 times since 1971. Five people have been killed and more than 8,000 injured in fighting.

U.S. steps up efforts to gain NATO support for neutron weapons

BRUSSELS, March 31 (R). — The United States this week stepped up its efforts to gain the support of its NATO allies for the future deployment of neutron warheads.

Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher is having talks in Bonn and London which diplomatic sources here believe will cover these controversial weapons.

President Jimmy Carter has not yet decided whether to produce the neutron warhead, which is intended to modernise the battlefield weaponry at NATO's disposal.

To be credible as a weapon or as a bargaining counter in arms control talks, it would have to be deployed close to potential battlegrounds, NATO sources explain.

NATO officials are saying little about the continuing consultations on the neutron weapon, except to confirm that they are going on.

They played down a Dutch report last week that a meeting of permanent representatives here of the 15 NATO states was called off because the U.S. was not ready to take a decision.

The report was confirmed by the Dutch Foreign Ministry, and no one here actually denies it, but NATO officials and diplomats say consultations are going on all the time and meetings can be postponed for

a number of reasons.

European diplomatic sources questioned whether Mr. Carter could expect to be given any go-ahead by his allies for the production of the new warheads.

Only the U.S. can make them and European leaders would earn more bricks than praise in their own countries by publicly endorsing a decision to manufacture them, the sources added.

Once any U.S. decision to make them is approved by Congress it would take about two years for the weapons to be ready for deployment, NATO sources explained.

In that time their effect on arms control negotiations could be assessed, they added.

U.S. sources indicated Washington hoped for some kind of signal on future deployment so that a decision can be taken before the United Nations disarmament debate in May and the NATO summit at the end of that month.

NATO officials are worried at the Kremlin campaign against the neutron warhead and they say it has a far smaller destructive range than the Soviet SS-18 and SS-20 missiles now being deployed and pointed at Western Europe.

SWAPO indicates it will not meet Western representatives

WINDHOEK, South West Africa, March 31 (AP). — The South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) in this territory indicated it would not meet with representatives of five Western nations visiting the territory to discuss their latest proposals for Namibian independence.

Sources close to SWAPO said yesterday that the latest Western proposal was given to SWAPO President Sam Nujoma in Zambia, and therefore it was unnecessary to meet envoys from the United States,

Britain, France, Canada and West Germany.

The envoys arrived here yesterday to present their plan to local black and white leaders in the territory, which is scheduled to become independent from South Africa some time this year.

The West's plan for a peaceful transition to independence and majority rule differs a little from its original plan submitted in New York in February.

SWAPO and South Africa differ on the number and location of South African troops in the territory before independence, the South African enclave of Walvis Bay and the role of the South African-appointed administrator and his United Nations counterpart.

The proposals are seen in South Africa as a final bid by the West to find a transition to independence that would include the guerrillas and receive international acceptance.

Details of the West's proposals were not available. At the

United Nations in New York, diplomats said the Western plan would be presented to the Security Council in late April after all parties involved had a chance to study the plan.

A U.N. spokesman said that after the five ambassadors handed over their latest proposal, Mr. Waldheim "made clear that he was ready to assist in any solution of the problem if mandated by the Security Council."

"Any task assigned to the United Nations in this regard would be performed in full cooperation with all concerned," said a statement on Mr. Waldheim's behalf issued by the spokesman, Francois Guillani.

"The proposals," the statement said, "envisage a major role by the U.N. in peacekeeping and in the supervision and control of elections during the transition period leading to independence."

The statement said that with the proposals the five handed Mr. Waldheim "a communication", but it did not say what the communication was.

Former member of Bhutto's cabinet is in detention

QUETTA, Pakistan, March 31 (R). — Tahir Mohammad Khan, a former Minister for Information and Broadcasting, has been placed under house detention for a month, an official announcement said yesterday.

No reason was given for the order.

Mr. Khan was a member of deposed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's government, which was ousted by a military coup in July 1977.

Earlier this week, Chief Martial Law Administrator Gen. Zia-ul-Haq extended indefinitely a month-long ban on political activity which was due to end today.

Observers then said the political atmosphere in the country had been tense since Mr. Bhutto was sentenced to death on March 18 after he was found guilty of ordering a political assassination. He has given notice of appeal.

In Hyderabad, south of here, the Sind provincial government announced it had released six women detained on March 22 for organising demonstrations.

Meanwhile, a senior Pakistan embassy official today in New Delhi said that appeals for mercy for Mr. Bhutto were premature and suggested a lack of confidence in the country and its judicial system.

The official was briefing reporters as part of a diplomatic offensive to explain the government's case against Mr. Bhutto.

Similar briefings were scheduled in other capitals round the world to explain the government stand.

The spokesman said it was premature for heads of state and government to appeal for clemency for Mr. Bhutto before his appeal to the Supreme Court was decided.

Several countries, including Egypt, Libya and Kashmir, have appealed to the military regime, either publicly or privately, to spare Mr. Bhutto.

Police may have caught the hillside strangler

LOS ANGELES, March 31 (R). — Police investigating the 13 "hillside strangler" murders charged a 37-year-old hospital worker today with suspicion of murder.

Peter Mark Jones was one of two men being questioned about the killings of young women which have terrorised Los Angeles for the past six months.

Police said the second man, George Shamsbak, 27, escaped from prison in Massachusetts last November and came here to live with Mr. Jones, an old friend. He went back to Boston in February, was immediately arrested and then was brought again to Los Angeles when he

started talking about the hillside murders.

All the 13 victims were strangled and some were raped, their nude bodies found on remote hillsides around the city.

Police said they believed Jones and Shamsbak were linked to at least two of the murders.

The Boston Herald American newspaper, in a copyrighted story, said Shamsbak told police that he drove a van on expeditions while Jones was in the back with the victims.

The Los Angeles television station last night said police expected one or two more arrests which could link all 13 killings.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

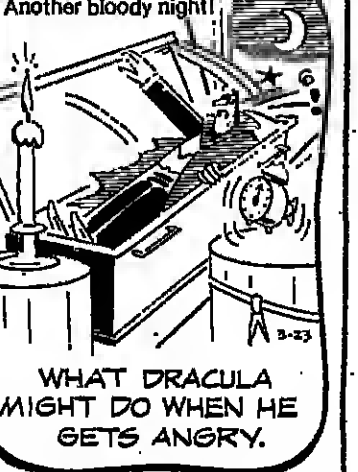
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

IVGLI

LINAF

GURDIT

PHYSEC



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: QUASH JERKY SPONGE TIMELY

Answer: What a girl might put on as she ends a quarrel with her boyfriend — "MAKEUP"

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Deep-bodied herring
- Converged
- Pasture
- Balsam
- Abandoning
- Copies
- Novel
- Recalcitrant
- Used in fencing
- Feminine name
- Dinornis
- Surety
- Colleen
- Numbers
- Ceremonial seats
- Hall of Fame member
- Sindbad's bird
- Pepper plant
- Lawmaking bodies
- Wind instrument
- Civil injury
- Preserved in brine
- Lake
- Dutch commune
- Miserables

DOWN

- Crevise
- Pentagram
- Actor Bob
- Potables
- Insecticide spreaders
- Maid
- Maguay
- Watson or Seaver
- Football player
- Surround
- Ripen
- Infant food
- Yellow bugle
- Patient animal
- Seek favor
- Neutralizing agent
- Go back over
- Filaments
- Find
- King Arthur's lance
- Freight boat
- Dirk
- Lacerated
- Assam
- silkworm
- Medical
- Uncluse
- Misfortune

Par time 20 minutes AP Newsfeatures 3/25 39.



Scientists strive for more "killing power" in nerve gases

By James Foley

BRUSSELS, (R). — You can't see them; you can't smell them; you can't taste them.

But brilliant scientific minds have developed them to kill in mid-step.

One of them is called propyl methylphosphonofluoridate. They are nerve gases, and both Eastern and Western scientists are working to increase their killing power.

They are designed for use against human beings and NATO claims the Soviet Union has a huge stockpile of nerve gases and other equally horrific chemicals for use in war.

The United States, convinced that only the threat of huge American stockpiles of chemical weapons prevented the Japanese and Germans from using their own during World War II, also maintains a chemical warfare capability.

And the Americans used chemicals widely in the Vietnam war to defoliate forests and destroy rice crops.

Special shell

NATO sources, expert in chemical warfare, said the Americans have developed a special shell, to fire nerve gas from an artillery gun.

Two non-lethal chemical components are separated inside the shell by a membrane. When the shell is fired the shock

of the explosion bursts the membrane and the two chemicals mix in flight to become deadly.

How toxic are the nerve agents and how do they kill? The NATO sources said exposure for a minute to 10 milligrams of the chemicals in a cubic metre of air results in death.

"The tiniest drop in an aerosol spray from an aircraft warhead will kill you in minutes unless you are completely protected," said an expert.

"If a nerve agent were dumped on you in liquid form, say from an attacking aircraft, you would be killed on the spot, while you were running away, in mid-step," he added.

Acetylcholine poisoning

The nerve agents, closely related to organo-phosphorus insecticides, kill by stopping the body from disposing of the chemical acetylcholine released from nerve endings. The body uses this chemical to conduct nerve impulses.

Their effect is to cause a person to build up acetylcholine, within his body and so poison himself.

A fatal dose of nerve gas would have the following progressive effects on a person — his nose would run, he would sweat, he would vomit, he would choke, he would go blind, his muscles would twi-

tle and convulse, he would experience involuntary defecation and urination, his heart and/or his respiratory system would fail and he would die.

The only effective protection against nerve agents, (which can enter the body through the skin, eyes or respiratory system), is complete coverage of the body with an anti-chemical warfare suit and the use of respirator.

If affected, special antidotes must be given quickly to muscular parts of the body, such as the thigh, to stop the effects of the agents.

Problem of detection

A major problem in dealing with a nerve gas attack is detection, because they are odourless, colourless and tasteless.

"Soldiers can be half dead through inhalation of nerve gases before they know what is happening," said an expert.

However, although it is difficult, and takes too long to be any help, there are chemical means of detecting the presence of nerve gas.

But there is no known method of detecting other war chemicals, choking agents such as carbonyl chloride (phosgene).

This gas damages the pulmonary system, leading to heart failure.

A man can take more than 48 hours to die during which

his breathing will become more shallow, he will have a painful cough, he will drool a yellow liquid, and his pulse will weaken while racing to 150 beats a minute before circulatory failure.

Deadly cyanide

One of the quickest killers of the war gases is hydrogen cyanide. A few breaths can kill you where you stand from respiratory failure.

If death is delayed the brain will be damaged, the sources said.

The sources said cyanide, known in the chemical warfare business as a blood agent, will cause violent convulsions 20 seconds after inhalation. Death will follow within 40 seconds of that.

The least lethal of all the chemical warfare gases are blister agents such as the mustard gas (sulphur mustard) of World War I.

Scientists are still not completely sure how the gas, which was first developed by the Germans in 1917, works on the human body.

Although it can cause lasting grave damage to the eyes, throat and skin, symptoms that a person has received a dose may not appear for days — when it is too late to do anything about it.

A bad dose can lead to bronchitis. Death can follow in a few days or be delayed for up to a month, the sources said.

مكتبة الأمل